To'ILET. *n. ſ.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* ceaſe. *Pope.*

To'ILSOME. *n. ſ.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.
This were it *toilſome*, yet with thee were ſweet. *Milton.*
While here we dwell,
What can be *toilſome* in theſe pleaſant walks? *Milton.*
Abſent or dead, ſtill let a friend be dear,
A ſigh the abſent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal thoſe nights that clos'd thy *toilſome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

To'ILSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toilſome.*] Weariſomeneſs; laborioſuneſs.

To'KEN. *n. ſ.* [*taikns*, Gothick; tacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]
1. A ſign.
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſal.* lxxxvi. 17.
2. A mark.
Wherefoever you ſee ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing ſtock of ill-nature in that breaſt, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you ſee the *tokens*. *South's Sermons.*
3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance.
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whence came this?
This is ſome *token* from a newer friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to ſend,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

To TOKEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe.
What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our paſt deeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOLD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell.* Mentioned; related.
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without proceſs of ſpeech, be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* [This ſeems to be ſome barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.
Whatever you obſerve him to be more frighted at than he ſhould, *tole* him on to by inſenſible degrees, till at laſt he maſters the difficulty. *Locke.*

To'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported.
Yourſelves, who have ſought them, ye ſo excuſe, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purpoſes, till the corrupt eſtate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*
It ſhall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Mat.* x. 15.
Cold and heat ſcarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocriſy can make *tolerable* to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable.
The reader may be aſſured of a *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryd.*
Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their ſide by any *tolerable* adminiſtration, till provoked by continual oppreſſions. *Swift.*

To'LERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tolerable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

To'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable.*]
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.
Sometimes are found in theſe laxer ſtrata bodies that are ſtill *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* iii.
The perſon to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occaſions had acquitted himſelf *tolerably* at a ball. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 275.

To'LERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.
Diogenes one froſty morning came into the market-place ſhaking, to ſhew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato paſſing by, and knowing he did it to be ſeen, ſaid, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himſelf. *Bacon's Apophth.*
There wants nothing but conſideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and bleſſed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To To'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer.
Inaſmuch as they did reſolve to remove only ſuch things of that kind as the church might beſt ſpare, retaining the reſidue; their whole counſel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that ſuch things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker, b.* iv.
We ſhall *tolerate* flying horſes, harpies, and ſatyrs; for theſe are poetical fancies, whoſe ſhaded moralities requite their ſubſtantial falſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.
Men ſhould not *tolerate* themſelves one minute in any known ſin. *Decay of Piety.*
Crying ſhould not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
We are fully convinced that we ſhall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.
I ſhall not ſpeak againſt the indulgence and *toleration* granted to theſe men. *South's Sermons.*

TOLL. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems derived from *tollo*, Lat. toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Daniſh; *toll*, Welſh; *taille*, Fr.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt.
Toll, in law, has two ſignifications: firſt, a liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor, which ſeems to import as much as a fair or market; ſecondly, a tribute or cuſtom paid for paſſage. *Cowel.*
Empſon and Dudley the people eſteemed as his horſe-leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their maſter's groſt. *Bac.*
The ſame Pruſias joined with the Rhodians againſt the Byzantines, and ſtopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tallage.
I will buy me a ſon-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
Where, when, by whom, and what y' were ſold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras, p.* ii.
2. To take toll or tallage.
The meale the more yeeldeth, if ſervant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tuſſer.*
3. [I know not whence derived.] To ſound as a ſingle bell.
The firſt bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Our going to church at the *telling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*
Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the ſoul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*
You love to hear of ſome prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Iriſh whale. *Dryden.*
They give their bodies due repoſe at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Diſmiſs the ſleepy ſwains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dry.*
All the bells *tolled* in different notes. *Pope.*
With horns and trumpets now to madneſs ſwell,
Now ſink in ſorrows with a *telling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The maid aſks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]
1. To ring a bell.
When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the fame is known to the ſearchers. *Graunt.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only uſed in the civil law: in this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort, in the former long.
An appeal from ſentence of excommunication does not ſuſpend it, but then devolves it to a ſuperior judge, and *tolls* the preſumption in favour of a ſentence. *Aylife.*
3. To take away. Obſolete.
The adventitious moiſture which hangeth looſe in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moiſture along with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 365.

To'LLBOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A priſon. *Ainſ.*

To To'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth.
To theſe what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Biſhop Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll. *Dict.*

To'LSEY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tollbooth.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.
They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one ſide together, which is *ſolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Authors have not writ
Whether *ſolutation* or ſuccuſſation. *Butler.*

TOMB. *n. ſ.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclofed.
Methinks, I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a ſithe and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Poor heart! ſhe ſlumbers in her ſilent *tomb*,
Let her poſſeſs in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*
The ſecret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herſe,
But on my *tomb*-ſtone thou ſhalt read
My anſwer to thy dubious verſe. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.
Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

To'MBLESS

To'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument.
Lay theſe bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To'MBOY. *n. ſ.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.
A lady
Faſten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that ſelf-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

TOME. n. ſ. [Fr. τομὸς.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book.
All thoſe venerable books of ſcripture, all thoſe ſacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with ſuch abſolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. ſ.* [See TI'TMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird.
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you ſhut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight.
Spain was very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to fire, ſink, and carry away, ten thouſand *ton* of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon
TUN. } tun, a hedge or wall, and this ſeems to be from bun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibſon's Camden.*

TONE. *n. ſ.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
1. Note; ſound.
Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The ſtrength of a voice or ſound makes a difference in the loudneſs or ſoftneſs, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
In their motions harmony divine
So ſmooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Liſtens delighted. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.
2. Accent; ſound of the voice.
Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*
3. A whine; a mournful cry.
Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunſford. *Hudibras, p.* iii.
4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.
5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction.
Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography.
Their hilts were burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Fa. Q.*

TONGS. *n. ſ.* [ȝang, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire.
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
They turn the glowing maſs with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*
Get a pair of *tongs* like a ſmith's *tongs*, ſtronger and toothed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [tung, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings.
My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral *tongue*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*
The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*
They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
My ears ſtill ring with noiſe, I'm vext to death,
Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*
There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithſtanding that philoſophy conſiſted in keeping a ſecret, and the diſciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addiſon's Guard.*
I ſhould make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.
2. The organ by which animals lick.
Hiſs for hiſs returned with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*
3. Speech; fluency of words.
Tongue-doughty giant, how doſt thou prove? *Milton.*
Much *tongue* and much judgment ſeldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. *L'Eſtr.*
Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And ſinging-birds in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden.*
Firſt in the council-hall to ſteer the ſtate,
And ever foremoſt in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's Æn.*
Though they have thoſe ſounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*
4. Speech, as well or ill uſed.
Give me thy hand; I am ſorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'ſt, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*
On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*
5. A language.
The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee, whoſe *tongue* thou ſhalt not underſtand. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.
With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To ſpeak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*
An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief againſt the miſchiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*
6. Speech as oppoſed to thoughts.
Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John* iii. 18.
7. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term.
The Lord ſhall deſtroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian ſea. *Iſa.*
8. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
9. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.
'Tis ſeldom ſeen that ſenators ſo young
Know when to ſpeak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryd.*
Whilſt I live I muſt not *hold my tongue*,
And languiſh out old age in his diſpleaſure. *Addiſon.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold.
But that her tender ſhame
Will not proclaim againſt her maiden loſs,
How might ſhe *tongue* me. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.
'Tis ſtill a dream; or elſe ſuch ſtuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.
Tongu'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*

To'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue.*]
1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs.
What *tongueleſs* blocks, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſp.*
Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a *tongueleſs* mouth. *Shak.*
That blood, like ſacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueleſs* caverns of the earth,
To me, for juſtice. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of.
One good deed, dying *tongueleſs*,
Slaughters a thouſand waiting upon that. *Shakeſpeare.*

To'NGUEPAD. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.
She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] Having an impediment of ſpeech.
Love, and *tonguety'd* ſimplicity,
In leaſt ſpeak moſt to my capacity. *Shakeſpeare.*
They who have ſhort tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall ſhort of the appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, and oftner place it on the gums, and ſay *t* and *d* inſtead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He ſpar'd the bluſhes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

To'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τόνικος.]
To'NICAL. }
1. Being extended; being elaſtick.
Station is no reſt, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which phyſicians, from Galen, do name extenſive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.
2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

To'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*
Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refuſed to be ſettled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

To'NSIL. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille*, Fr. *tonſillæ*, Lat.]
Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves, through the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

To'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure*, Fr. *tonſura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.
The veſtals, after having received the *tonſure*, ſuffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *adv.* [to, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.
Groundleſs prejudices and weakneſſes of conſcience, inſtead of tenderneſs, miſlead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwiſe good men. *Sprat's Sermons.*
It is *too* much to build a doctrine of ſo mighty conſequence upon ſo obſcure a place of ſcripture. *Locke.*
Theſe ridiculous ſtories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It

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